

Lake Cumberland Area Development District, Inc.

R04-18-A-042

P.O. Box 1570, Russell Springs, Kentucky 42642-1570

DARRYL MCGAHA
Executive Director

EDDIE WESLEY
Chairman

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November 13, 2017

Barbara Alfano, EPA Region 4
Atlanta Federal Center
61 Forsyth Street, SW 10th FL
Atlanta, GA 30303-8960

Dear Ms. Alfano:

The Lake Cumberland Area Development District (LCADD) is applying for a USEPA Brownfields Community-Wide Assessment Grant in the amount of \$300,000 (\$200,000 Hazardous Substances and \$100,000 Petroleum). LCADD is a regional planning council consisting of 10 southcentral Kentucky counties including McCreary and Wayne counties. The City of Monticello in Wayne County and Stearns, a census designated place located in McCreary County, are the target areas of this grant application. As detailed in the application narrative, residents in these neighboring communities are significantly poorer, less educated, and face greater health disparities than the rest of the state or nation. Award of this grant will initiate a Brownfields Program in this socio-economically distressed area of rural, southcentral Appalachian Kentucky. Assessments followed by successful redevelopment of vacant industrial and commercial properties will create jobs, increase tax base, and improve human health and the environment.

LCADD has a long, successful history of leveraging and managing federal grants. In accordance to the US EPA Region 4 Priority, LCADD will provide the administrative infrastructure needed to effectively manage the brownfields program on behalf of these small communities which lack the capacity.

The following information is provided pursuant to application guidelines:

Required Information:
a. Applicant Identification Lake Cumberland Area Development District P. O. Box 1570



Adair • Casey • Clinton • Cumberland • Green • McCreary • Pulaski • Russell • Taylor • Wayne

Web-Site Address - <http://lcadd.org>
Equal Opportunity Provider

b. Funding Requested	i) Grant Type: Assessment ii) Assessment Type: Community-Wide iii) Funds Requested: \$300,0000 iv) Contamination: Both \$200,000 – Hazardous Substances \$100,000 – Petroleum												
c. Location	Stearns, census designated place in McCreary County and The City of Monticello, located in Wayne County, Kentucky												
d. Site-Specific Property Information	Not Applicable												
e. Contacts													
i) <u>Project Director</u> Chari Bennett (270)866-4200 chari@lcadd.org Lake Cumberland ADD P. O. Box 1570 Russell Springs, KY 42642	ii) <u>Chief Executive Official</u> Darryl McGaha, Executive Director (270)866-4200 darryl@lcadd.org Lake Cumberland ADD P. O. Box 1570 Russell Springs, KY 42642												
f. Population	i) 207,256 (LCADD 10-county district) ii) 7,557 (1,416 Stearns and 6,141 Monticello) iii) Over 20% of the target areas' population has lived in counties experiencing persistent poverty over the past 30 years. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Poverty Rate</th> <th>1990</th> <th>2000</th> <th>Current</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Stearns, McCreary County</td> <td>45.5%</td> <td>32.2%</td> <td>40.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Monticello, Wayne County</td> <td>37.3%</td> <td>29.4%</td> <td>33.4%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Poverty Rate	1990	2000	Current	Stearns, McCreary County	45.5%	32.2%	40.7%	Monticello, Wayne County	37.3%	29.4%	33.4%
Poverty Rate	1990	2000	Current										
Stearns, McCreary County	45.5%	32.2%	40.7%										
Monticello, Wayne County	37.3%	29.4%	33.4%										
g. Regional Priorities Form/Other Factors Checklist	Attached												
h. Letter from State Environmental Authority	Attached												

Thank you for your consideration of this application. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,



Darryl McGaha
Executive Director



Appendix 3 - Regional Priorities Form/Other Factors Checklist

Name of Applicant: Lake Cumberland Area Development District

Regional Priorities Other Factor

If your proposed Brownfields Assessment project will advance the regional priority(ies) identified in Section I.F., please indicate the regional priority(ies) and the page number(s) for where the information can be found within your 15-page narrative. Only address the priority(ies) for the region in which your project is located. EPA will verify these disclosures prior to selection and may consider this information during the selection process. If this information is not clearly discussed in your narrative proposal, it will not be considered during the selection process.

Regional Priority Title(s):

Region 4: Assistance to Communities That Have Limited

In-House Capacity to Manage Brownfield Projects

Page Number(s): 1

Assessment Other Factors Checklist

Please identify (with an **X**) which, if any, of the below items apply to your community or your project as described in your proposal. To be considered for an Other Factor, you must include the page number where each applicable factor is discussed in your proposal. EPA will verify these disclosures prior to selection and may consider this information during the selection process. If this information is not clearly discussed in your narrative proposal or in any other attachments, it will not be considered during the selection process.

Other Factor	Page #
<i>None of the Other Factors are applicable.</i>	
Community population is 10,000 or less.	X 1-2
The jurisdiction is located within, or includes, a county experiencing "persistent poverty" where 20% or more of its population has lived in poverty over the past 30 years, as measured by the 1990 and 2000 decennial censuses and the most recent Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates.	cover letter X 5
Applicant is, or will assist, a federally recognized Indian tribe or United States territory.	
Target brownfield sites are impacted by mine-scarred land.	
Project is primarily focusing on Phase II assessments.	X 9
Applicant demonstrates firm leveraging commitments for facilitating brownfield project completion, by identifying in the proposal the amounts and contributors of resources and including documentation that ties directly to the project.	
Applicant is a recipient of an EPA Brownfields Area-Wide Planning grant.	



ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT CABINET

Matthew G. Bevin
Governor

DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
DIVISION OF COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE
300 SOWER BOULEVARD
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
www.dep.ky.gov

Charles G. Snively
Secretary

October 9, 2017

Darryl McGaha, Executive Director
Lake Cumberland Area Development District
P O Box 1570
Russell Springs, KY 42642

Re: Letter of Support for Brownfield Grant Application from Lake Cumberland Area Development District

Dear Mr. McGaha:

The Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection (DEP) is supportive of, and committed to, the work of the Lake Cumberland Area Development District to identify and address brownfield sites in the community. DEP is the state agency charged by the legislature with the responsibility of implementing the Kentucky equivalent of the federal Superfund program, and as such, is an essential component of any attempt to systematically address brownfields redevelopment. We support the District's application for a Brownfield Assessment Grant for McCreary and Wayne Counties in your District and look forward to continuing our work with the District on this important issue.

Sincerely,

Herbert Petitjean
Brownfield Coordinator

HCP:hp

cc: Chari Bennett (LCADD)
Amanda LeFevre (Division of Compliance Assistance)
Kari Johnson (Division of Compliance Assistance)
Jim Kirby (Division of Waste Management)
Christoph Uhlenbruch, (Division of Waste Management)
John Rogers (Division of Waste Management, Columbia Regional Office)
Chase Whitis (Division of Waste Management, London Regional Office)

1. Community Need

a. Target Areas and Brownfields

i. Community and Target Area Descriptions

The Lake Cumberland Area Development District (LCADD) is a regional planning council located in the Appalachian region of rural southcentral Kentucky. LCADD is comprised of 10 counties including McCreary and Wayne counties. The City of Monticello in Wayne County and Stearns, a census designated place located in McCreary County, are the target areas of this application. These neighboring communities are less than 30 miles apart, connected by KY Hwy. 92. With populations of 6,141 and 1,416 respectively, Monticello and Stearns qualify as non-urban “micro” communities. Some data is not recorded for communities this small. When data is unavailable for the specific target areas, county-level statistics are provided, which are indicative of the target areas. In accordance with the USEPA Region 4 Priority, LCADD will provide the administrative infrastructure needed to effectively manage the Brownfields Program on behalf of these communities which lack the in-house capacity.

Historically, the people of the target areas earned their living by farming, logging, and mining. Over the last quarter of the 20th century, as governmental regulation increased, coal mining and tobacco production decreased, and was replaced primarily with manufacturing jobs. During the past decade, the areas suffered from manufacturing plant closures due to industrial withdrawal and outsourcing. The labor-intensive occupations of the past required little formal education. The residents’ lack of education and training has left them unprepared for the changing economy. More than one-third of residents live in poverty, and unemployment rates remain significantly higher in the target areas than the state and national averages.

The Stearns community is located in the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field Region and was formed around the Stearns Coal & Lumber Company that employed 2,200 people during the early 1900s. Those coal mining jobs are gone now, but the environmental impacts remain. The community lacks the resources needed to address them. Approximately 50% of McCreary County is under the jurisdiction of the Daniel Boone National Forest; therefore, a large portion of land is unavailable for industrial expansion. Stearns has been unsuccessful at capitalizing on the tourism potential of the Forest. Tourism revenue in McCreary County is the 3rd lowest in the LCADD 10-county district. In recent years, a local tourist attraction, the Big South Fork Scenic Railway (BSFSR) has experienced a one-third drop in ticket sales and is struggling to remain open. The McCreary Heritage Foundation, the non-profit organization which operates BSFSR, would like environmental assessments conducted on the former mine office building, a prioritized site. This building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Renovating and leasing this building to another tourist-based business would produce revenue and eliminate blight from the property.

Monticello was once proudly known as the “Houseboat Capital of the World.” Unfortunately, the nation’s recent economic downturn led to the closure of three of the city’s five houseboat manufacturers. Additionally, this year, Belden Wire and Cable moved its operations to Mexico, displacing 230 employees. When these large employers leave small towns, the economic impacts trickle down to the small, locally-owned businesses, stores, and restaurants which are forced to close, increasing unemployment and creating more vacant commercial property. Over one-third of the storefronts in Monticello are vacant.

ii. Demographic Information and Indicators of Need

As illustrated in the table below, Stearns and Monticello suffer from greater socio-economic disadvantages than the state and nation. While the rest of the nation is experiencing

population growth, the target areas are in decline. A startling 40.7% of Stearns residents and 33.4% of Monticello residents live in poverty. The per capita and median incomes are approximately one-half those of the nation. Educational attainment is significantly lower, and the unemployment rates are consistently higher. The target areas contain a low percentage of minorities, but a disproportionately high number of senior citizens and disabled persons who are environmentally sensitive populations.

	Stearns	Monticello	Kentucky	U. S.
Population¹	1,416	6,141	4,436,974	323,127,513
County Growth 2010 to 2016¹	-4.3%	-1.7%	2.2%	4.7%
Percent Minority¹	1.7%	1.3%	15.0%	38.7%
Persons Ages 65 and older¹	19.0%	17.4%	15.6%	15.2%
Disabled Persons, under age 65²	24.4%	18.5%	12.9%	8.6%
Poverty Rate¹	40.7%	33.4%	18.5%	12.7%
Per Capita Income¹	\$12,803	\$14,772	\$24,063	\$28,930
Median Household Income¹	\$17,891	\$25,731	\$43,740	\$53,889
High School Diploma or Higher¹	67.1%	69.8%	84.2%	86.7%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher¹	16.8%	9.9%	22.3%	29.8%
County Unemployment³	7.1%	7.9%	5.2%	4.5%

¹ factfinder.census.gov; ² www.census.gov/quickfacts; ³ kylmi.kygov (Kentucky Labor Market Information)

iii. Description of the Brownfields

A preliminary inventory reveals a conservative estimate of more than 30 brownfield sites within the target areas. Brownfields are interwoven with schools, apartments, farmer's markets and senior citizen centers, and are an unavoidable presence in the daily lives of residents.

In Monticello, the decline in houseboat manufacturing has left abandoned factories requiring hazardous substance assessments prior to redevelopment. Suspected industrial contaminants include solvents, hydraulic oils and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The McCreary County Heritage Foundation owns four former Stearns Coal & Lumber Company buildings that contain lead-based paint that is flaking into the soil. Both Stearns and Monticello have lands and streams marred by former coal mining operations. The target areas contain a myriad of empty commercial buildings contaminated with lead-based paint, asbestos and other hazardous substances, such as perchloroethylene from former dry cleaning businesses. School buildings left vacant due to consolidation are falling into disrepair. Shuttered motels have become havens for drug activity. Several former gas stations and auto dealerships need to be assessed to determine petroleum contamination.

Based on factors, such as redevelopment plans, potential job creation, contamination and location, members of the target areas have identified the following sites as priorities:

Site	Address	Past Use	Contamination	Residential Proximity
1 Stearns	1128 N Hwy 27	gas station	petroleum	500 feet
2 Stearns	2330 S 1651	auto dealership	asbestos, lead, petroleum	300 feet
3 Stearns	32 Henderson St.	coal mine office	asbestos, lead, mold	260 feet
4 Monticello	1001 North Main	motel	asbestos, lead, mold	150 feet
5 Monticello	175 South Main	auto dealership	asbestos, lead, petroleum	275 feet
6 Monticello	10190 E Hwy 90	houseboat factory	solvents, hydraulic oils, creosote, VOCs	180 feet

Site access has been obtained for some of the priority sites, and is being pursued for the others.

b. Welfare, Environmental, and Public Health Impacts

i. Welfare Impacts

The former Ford Motor Company building, prioritized site 5, is an example of the safety concerns created by brownfields. The building is located in downtown Monticello across from City Hall and the public library and one block from the elementary school. It is located only 40 feet from the sidewalk where a number of pedestrians, including school children, walk every day. In addition to the contamination present in the 70-year-old building, the roof is partially collapsed with jagged boards hanging down. The property is not fenced to discourage children or other trespassers from exploring the dilapidated structure.

Blight created by brownfields has negative economic, as well as aesthetic consequences. Brownfields mar the scenic landscape which detracts from tourism, an important source of revenue for the target areas. Concern over contamination discourages redevelopment. Businesses do not want to locate on or near these properties, thus impeding job creation. Additional employment opportunities are critically needed in Stearns and Monticello, whose unemployment rates exceed 7%. Lack of education and training is a contributing factor to the high unemployment rate. No secondary education facility or technical college is located in either target county making it very difficult for residents to obtain the skills sought by employers.

The target area has a higher percentage of persons aged 65 and older than does the state or nation, but the housing needs have not kept pace to meet the needs of the aging population. When residents are no longer able to remain in their homes, many have to move away from their families and home communities to find appropriate housing.

Lack of medical care and affordable, healthy food are serious problems in the target areas. The U. S. Health Resources and Services Administration designated both counties as Medically Underserved Areas. The USDA Food Access Research Atlas identifies the target areas as food deserts lacking access to grocery stores and healthy food choices. No public transportation is available, and many low income residents are unable to maintain reliable personal transportation which further limits their ability to access healthy food, medical care, educational and employment opportunities.

Some residents have turned to drugs and crime as a means of escape. Based on the Kentucky Office of Drug Control Policy, McCreary County's per capita drug overdose deaths and drug arrests greatly exceeded those of Kentucky. The Kentucky State Police's 2016 crime report reveals that Wayne County has 508 crimes per 100,000 population as compared to 267 in Kentucky and 469 in the U.S.

ii. Cumulative Environmental Issues

"Where the environment spoils the people," has long been the slogan of LCADD. Unfortunately, the people have not always been equally considerate of the environment. The Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection (KDEP) state superfund lists 22 sites in target areas. According to the USEPA's 2013 TRI National Analysis: Where You Live, 14 Toxic Release facilities were identified within LCADD district. The National Clandestine Laboratory Register lists 11 former methamphetamine labs in the McCreary and Wayne Counties.

Approximately 40 target area waterways are polluted according to USEPA's "How's My Waterway?" One example is Rock Creek in Stearns, which is polluted with iron from historic coal mining operations. The residents have grown so accustomed to the orange water from acid mine drainage that they allow their children to swim in it, and local churches hold baptisms there. Fertilizers, insecticides, herbicides, and manure from farmland are carried by stormwater into creeks and streams. Failed septic systems and raw sewage straight-pipe discharges released

directly on the ground are probable causes of the elevated levels of fecal coliform bacteria detected in the watershed. Any number of unknown toxins leach into the soil and groundwater through the many illegal solid waste dumps located throughout the target areas. Polluted waterways are more than an environmental issue; they are a health hazard because many residents still rely on wells as their primary source of drinking water. Polluted waterways that discourage boating, fishing and swimming also negatively impact the target areas' economies which need additional revenue from tourism.

iii. Cumulative Public Health Impacts

Residents of Stearns and Monticello face greater health disparities than the rest of the state or nation. Contamination from brownfields poses dangerous health risks, especially for sensitive populations, such as the elderly, disabled, and persons living in poverty, all of whom the target areas have disproportionately high percentages.

The target area is a food desert. Fresh produce and other healthy foods are supplemented with highly processed "junk food" from convenience stores and fast food restaurants contributing to the areas' high rates of heart disease and diabetes.

Asbestos-containing building materials and lead-based paints are present in four of the six priority sites. As these structures deteriorate, asbestos fibers and lead are released into the air and soil. Asbestos exposure increases the risk of mesothelioma and other lung cancers. Kentucky leads the nation in incidences of lung cancer.

Four of the priority sites contain lead-based paint. Inhaled or ingested lead damages the nervous system and increases blood pressure. The target area has a high prevalence of hypertension. Visitors, including pregnant women and school groups, to the former Stearns Coal Mine properties (site 3) are exposed to lead-based paint peeling and flaking into the soil. Children are the most susceptible to the effects of lead. Even low levels of lead can result in slowed growth, and behavioral and learning problems. Lead can cross the placental barrier causing premature delivery and low birth weight which impacts the target area at a high rate.

Petroleum contamination is suspected in three of the target areas' priority sites. Petroleum hydrocarbons affect the central nervous system and are known carcinogens. Petroleum contaminants impact not only the target sites but migrate through the soil and groundwater, posing a significant health risk to the broader community. Mold, a concern in two priority sites, develops as a result of poor building maintenance. Exposure to mold exacerbates allergies, asthma and other respiratory problems. The target areas have a high prevalence of asthma.

Many factors, including contaminant exposure from brownfields, contribute to the target areas' disproportionately high disease and mortality rates as illustrated in the following table:

	McCreary	Wayne	Kentucky	U.S.
Total Mortality /100,000	1,125	937	909	821
Heart Disease Deaths / 100,000	247	228	202	126
Lung Cancer Deaths / 100,000	118	77	69	45
All Cancer Deaths / 100,000	262	209	200	173
Prevalence of Asthma	20%	12%	16%	8%
Prevalence of Diabetes	20%	13%	12%	12%
Prevalence of Hypertension	52%	45%	39%	30%
Low Birth Weight / 1,000 live births	87	95	84	81
Infant Mortality / 1,000 live births	10.39	5.83	6.96	6.8

County and Kentucky data is from kentuckyhealthfacts.org; U.S. data is from www.cdc.gov

c. Financial Need

i. Economic Conditions

LCADD is a regional planning council financed by state and federal funds to administer a variety of programs. The contracts are project specific and detail the scope of work and allowable expenses. No discretionary funds exist to finance a Brownfields Program.

Monticello and Stearns do not have the funds to independently undertake brownfield projects without external assistance. Revenue is no longer received from coal tax severance. Target area residents' incomes are only about 50% of the nation. More than one-third of the residents live in poverty. The unemployment rate is more than 7%, compared to Kentucky's rate of 5.2% and the U. S. rate of 4.5%. The target areas are located in counties experiencing persistent poverty where more than 20% of the population has lived in poverty over the past 30 years. Communities this impoverished simply do not have resources to draw on.

McCreary County has the unfortunate distinction as the poorest county in Kentucky. A report cited in the January 2015 issues of USA Today and Money Talks News concluded that, not only does McCreary County have the lowest median annual income in Kentucky, it has the lowest county-level income in the United States.

Since 2008, three of Monticello's five houseboat manufacturers closed. The recent closure of Belden Wire and Cable resulted in 230 job losses. When large employers leave these small communities, the negative economic impact leads to the closure of other businesses, increasing unemployment and creating more vacant commercial properties. Since 2014, the McCreary County IGA and the Monticello Kroger grocery stores have closed, further reducing residents' access to healthy food.

According to the Center for Rural Entrepreneurship, hardship related transfer payments, such as Medicaid, welfare, and unemployment insurance, are the second largest source of personal income in both McCreary and Wayne counties. This dependence has grown by 62% in McCreary County and 59% in Wayne County between 2001 and 2014. Hardship payments are 2.5 times more important to the economies of these counties than the U. S. averages.

ii. Economic Effects of Brownfields

Property values of brownfields in the target areas are approximately 25% less on average than occupied commercial buildings reducing the counties' tax base. Suspected contamination discourages businesses from locating on these properties, and residents do not want to live near brownfields. While the national housing market is rebounding, home sales and home prices continue to decline in the target areas. Depressed home values further reduce property taxes. Reduction in tax revenue has led to a reduction in municipal services. McCreary County has closed its jail and rescue squad service. The police must regularly patrol brownfield properties, especially the motel in Monticello (site 4), to discourage squatters, vandalism and drug activity. These properties create an added drain on the limited resources of the communities.

Abandoned, dilapidated properties mar the areas' scenic landscape and detract from tourism, an important source of revenue. The Daniel Boone National Forest, which occupies almost 50% of McCreary County, is an asset that the county desperately needs to capitalize on. However, visitors to the areas come to enjoy the beauty of nature, not orange creeks tainted by historic mining activities. The closed gas station, priority site 1, is located on the main road that visitors to Stearns would drive past. The mine company office, prioritized site 3, is located on the same property as the Big South Fork Scenic Railway and McCreary County Museum. Visitors to these attractions are exposed to the peeling, flaking lead-based paint on the mine store. Brownfield redevelopment is needed to create a more attractive, appealing tourist destination.

As listed in the demographic table on page 2, the target areas have significantly lower incomes and higher unemployment and poverty rates than the state and nation. These statistics cannot be improved without additional jobs. Brownfield redevelopment has been successful at job creation. “\$1.3 billion invested through the EPA Brownfields Program has leveraged 48,238 permanent jobs and \$11.3 billion in new investment, as of March 2008,” (The Environmental and Economic Impacts of Brownfields Redevelopment, Northeast-Midwest Institute).

2. Project Description and Feasibility of Success

a. Project Description, Redevelopment Strategy, and Timing and Implementation

i. Project Description and Alignment with Revitalization Plans

Project Description: LCADD is requesting a \$300,000 community-wide U. S. EPA Brownfield Assessment Grant; \$200,000 for hazardous substance and \$100,000 for petroleum. In compliance with 2 CFR 200.318 Federal procurement standards, LCADD will contract the services of an environmental consultant who will conduct Phase I and Phase II environmental assessments, prepare Quality Assurance Project Plans (QAPP), Analyses of Brownfields Cleanup Alternatives (ABCA) and enter site information into the Assessment, Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System (ACRES) federal data base.

Site selection will be made by the Brownfields Advisory Committee (BAC). The committee will be comprised of members from the target areas including the following: McCreary and Wayne counties’ Chamber of Commerce presidents, tourism directors, health department personnel, judge-executives (the counties’ chief elected officials), the mayor of Monticello, a citizen member from each community, and a representative from each partner organization listed on page 12. BAC meetings will be open to the public and announced via newspaper, radio, website, and social media. The BAC will select sites for assessment based on several factors, including: 1) eligibility based on EPA requirements; 2) redevelopment potential emphasizing job creation; 3) extent or perception of contamination; 4) availability of site access, and 5) public input. Once a site is selected for assessment, USEPA will be contacted to verify eligibility. The property owner will be required to sign an access.

Duties performed by LCADD personnel include: 1) convene, advertise and moderate BAC meetings; 2) present Brownfield Program information to community organization meetings to educate the public, garner support and encourage project participation; 3) obtain written access agreements from property owners; 4) submit required quarterly progress reports and annual financial reports to the USEPA; and 5) ensure work is performed in compliance with the approved work plan and the Cooperative Agreement.

Revitalization Plans: The annually updated **LCADD Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy** serves as a road map for development in the region. LCADD staff work with various groups in the local communities to ascertain what residents consider strengths and weaknesses and develop goals and strategies for the future. Target areas objectives include: 1) increase the number of jobs by 10%; 2) reduce unemployment to within 0.1% of Kentucky levels by 2022; 3) expand tourism throughout the region; 4) promote healthier lifestyles; 5) promote measures to protect the areas’ environmental quality; and 6) improve community vitality with downtown revitalization. “Develop a regional Brownfield Program to remove or redevelop contaminated properties” is one of the strategies identified to assist in attaining these goals. Prioritized sites 2 and 3 are identified in the **2013 Stearns Revitalization Study** as properties in need of renovation. Projects located in Monticello will comply with the city’s zoning ordinances.

Equitable Development and Sustainable Practices: LCADD’s Brownfield Program will incorporate the following strategies to build healthy, environmentally-sustainable, and

opportunity-rich communities, regardless of race or income: 1) facilitate meaningful community engagement by holding all BAC meetings open to the public and encouraging public input; 2) promote public health and a clean and safe environment by removing environmental contamination; 3) promote equitable, affordable housing by redeveloping brownfields into low-income, handicapped accessible apartments; 4) increase economic competitiveness by providing sites for new businesses to locate; 5) support existing communities by strengthening assets by using existing infrastructure and creating jobs so residents can remain in their communities; and 6) leverage investment by obtaining grants and low-interest loans to fund redevelopment. These strategies will be realized in the redevelopment phase as outlined in the next section.

ii. Redevelopment Strategy

The redevelopment plans of the prioritized sites listed on page two are outlined below:

The McCreary County Fiscal Court has expressed interest in redeveloping the gas station, site 1, for a commercial-grade community kitchen. This project will improve access to healthy and affordable food for low-income residents.

A distillery has expressed interest in the former McCreary Motors dealership, site 2. Renovation of this building is included in the 2013 Stearns Revitalization Study.

The former Stearns Coal Mine Company office building, site 3, is over 100 years old and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The McCreary Heritage Foundation, which owns the property, would like to rent it to a tourism-based business. Restoration of this building is part of the 2013 Stearns Revitalization Study.

Monticello has a large elderly population and lacks sufficient senior housing. The vacant motel, site 4, could be redeveloped into handicapped accessible apartments designed for low-income seniors.

The former Ford Motor Company building located in downtown Monticello, site 5, is dilapidated and needs to be demolished as a matter of public safety. The City of Monticello is seeking funding to build a new senior center on the property.

The former houseboat manufacturing property, site 6, offers great redevelopment potential to prospective businesses due to its size and prime location. Contamination remediation would make the property more desirable. Monticello does not own a spec building, and would like to list this property on the Kentucky Cabinet for Economic Development's on-line inventory of available properties. This would be a valuable industry recruitment tool.

The above projects will comply with zoning ordinances. These redevelopment projects would promote reuse of existing infrastructure rather than requiring expansion. Additional local jobs will reduce commuting and alleviate traffic issues. The existing water, sewer and electric utilities have unused capacity and would benefit from additional commercial customers.

iii. Timing and Implementation

a. Contractor Procurement: Within 30 days of grant award notification, LCADD will solicit Request for Qualifications (RFQ) for an environmental consultant. RFQs will be published in local newspapers and on the LCADD website. LCADD Executive Committee will select the consultant during the next monthly meeting. LCADD will enter a contract with the consultant upon execution of the Cooperative Agreement with EPA.

The selected consultant will prepare a generic QAPP for review and approval by the USEPA within the first 60 days of engagement. The consultant will be responsible for preparing Quality Assurance Project Plans (QAPP), Analyses of Brownfields Cleanup Alternatives (ABCA) and entering site information into the ACRES federal data. The Phase I ESA to identify

recognized environmental conditions that may indicate the presence of contamination will take an estimated four weeks to complete. Where potential for contamination exists, the consultant will prepare a Phase II ESA to investigate the areas of potential environmental impact. Within three weeks, the consultant will provide a Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) and Health and Safety Plan for USEPA approval prior to initiating site investigation activities. Phase II ESAs will be conducted pursuant to the SAP and, depending on the complexity, may take up to 12 weeks to complete. Preparation of ABCAs or remediation plans is estimated to take 4 to 6 weeks, and will be pursued at sites where cleanup is warranted.

b. Site Inventory and Prioritization: A preliminary inventory and prioritized site list have been compiled by LCADD staff with input from the community. The consultant will compile a complete inventory of brownfields in target areas. Formal site selection and prioritization will be made by the Brownfields Advisory Committee (BAC). The BAC will hold its first meeting within 30 days of grant award notification. Properties will be recommended by community partners. The BAC will select sites for assessment based on the following criteria: 1) eligibility based on EPA requirements; 2) redevelopment potential emphasizing job creation; 3) extent or perception of contamination; 4) availability of site access; 5) public input, and other factors deemed of importance by the BAC. BAC will meet quarterly for the first year, and as semi-annually for the remaining two years of the grant.

c. Site Access: Once the BAC selects a property for assessment, LCADD staff will meet with the property owner(s) to obtain signed access agreements. Some of the priority sites are currently marketed for sale, and the owners may agree to participate once they are educated about the benefits of the program. Our preliminary inventory contains more properties in need of assessment than the budget will likely fund. If a property owner declines to participate, we will move on to the next highest priority site. LCADD has already received access to the former coal mine property, and others are currently being secured.

b. Task Descriptions and Budget Table

i. Task Descriptions

Task 1 - Inventory of Sites (\$4,165 Petroleum, \$8,335 Hazardous = \$12,500 Total):

The consultant will complete site eligibility profiles and compile the inventory of brownfields within the target areas. The consultant's fee to complete the inventory is estimated at \$8,000, (100 hours @ \$80.00/hr). The GIS database is estimated at \$4,500. **Outputs:** Develop a GIS database that includes: site name/address/ownership, acreage, photos and links to topographical maps, Sanborn maps and reports.

Task 2 - Phase I/Phase II ESA (\$75,335 Petroleum, \$150,665 Hazardous = \$226,000):

The consultant will conduct approximately 12 Phase I ESAs at a cost of \$3,500 each (\$42,000 total); develop a Generic Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) at \$4,000; 6 Site-specific QAPP addenda and conduct approximately 6 Phase II ESAs at an estimated cost (varied based on site complexity) of \$30,000 each (\$180,000 total). All Phase I ESAs will be prepared in conformance with American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) E1527-13. All Phase II ESAs will be conducted in accordance with ASTM E1903-97. Site information will be entered into the ACRES database. **Outputs:** 8 Hazardous Substance and 4 Petroleum Phase I ESAs, 4 Hazardous Substance and 2 Petroleum Phase II ESAs, 1 Generic QAPP, 6 SS-QAPPs

Task 3- Remedial and Planning Design (\$11,000 Petroleum, \$22,000 Hazardous = \$33,000):

The consultant will prepare 6 ABCAs at a cost of \$5,500 each, depending on the size of the properties involved, the nature and extent of contamination, and the number of cleanup

alternatives evaluated. ABCAs will be submitted to the KDEP and USEPA for review and comment. **Outputs:** 6 ABCAs – 4 Hazards Substances and 2 Petroleum

Task 4- Outreach, Programmatic & Travel (\$9,500 Petroleum, \$19,000 Hazardous = \$28,500):

Task 4 will be completed by LCADD staff unless otherwise noted. Personnel cost are calculated at \$50 per hour which includes salary and fringe benefits. Eligible activities include:

- Prepare community outreach and education materials (\$1,200 personnel, \$1,000 supplies);
- Conduct meetings in the target counties to present the Brownfield Program to the public and encourage participation. (\$1,800 personnel) LCADD provide a staff car as in-kind match;
- Prepare BAC meeting materials and progress reports (\$1,200 personnel, \$1,000 supplies);
- Plan, publish notice and conduct 8 BAC meetings (\$3,600 personnel) The BAC members will provide time and travel as in-kind match. LCADD staff car will be provided as in-kind match;
- Contractor will attend and assist in the BAC meetings (\$4,500 contractor);
- Meet with property owners to obtain site access (\$1,800 personnel);
- Prepare quarterly reports (12), final report (1) and project management (\$4,000 personnel);
- Ongoing grantee training will include attendance of one LCADD staff at 3 regional or national brownfield conferences. Expenses include: airfare: 1 person for 3 conferences @ \$600 per trip (\$1,800), lodging 1 person @ \$110 per night for 4 nights and 3 trips (\$1,320), per diem of \$40 each day (\$480). (\$3,600 travel, \$4,800 personnel). Expenses for Kentucky-based environmental training seminars will be provided by the LCADD as in-kind.

Outputs: Education & Outreach Materials, 8 BAC meetings

ii. Budget Table

NOTE: 74% of grant funds are allocated for assessments; 60% for Phase II ESAs.

PROJECT BUDGET – HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ASSESSMENT					
Budget Categories	Task 1 – Site Inventory	Task 2 – Assessments/ QAPP	Task 3 – Planning and Design	Task 4 – Outreach and Travel	Hazardous Substances Subtotal
Personnel				\$12,250	\$12,250
Travel ¹				\$2,400	\$2,400
Supplies ²				\$1,350	\$1,350
Contractual ³	\$8,335	\$150,665	\$22,000	\$3,000	\$184,000
Haz. Subtotal	\$8,335	\$150,665	\$22,000	\$19,000	\$200,000
PROJECT BUDGET – PETROLEUM ASSESSMENT					
Budget Categories	Task 1 – Site Inventory	Task 2 – Assessments/ QAPP	Task 3 – Planning and Design	Task 4 – Outreach and Travel	Petroleum Subtotal
Personnel				\$6,150	\$6,150
Travel ¹				\$1,200	\$1,200
Supplies ²				\$650	\$650
Contractual ³	\$4,165	\$75,335	\$11,000	\$1,500	\$92,000
Pet. Subtotal	\$4,165	\$75,335	\$11,000	\$9,500	\$100,000
TOTAL	\$12,500	\$226,000	\$33,000	\$28,500	\$300,000

¹ Travel to brownfield conferences

² Supplies for community outreach include: copy services for distributed materials

³ The applicant will comply with the procurement procedures contained in 2 CFR 200. 318

c. Ability to Leverage

The LCADD is committed to assisting the target communities assemble funding packages to ensure the successful redevelopment of brownfield properties. USEPA Brownfields Cleanup Grants, Brownfields Revolving Loan Funds, Kentucky's Cleaner Commonwealth Fund and HUD Brownfields Economic Development Initiative will be pursued as needed to complete the cleanup of sites. Non-brownfields programs, such as Tax Increment Financing and Historic Tax Credits will be used. Additional sources of funding may include:

Source	Purpose/Role	Amount (\$)	Status
Appalachian Regional Commission	Brownfield redevelopment projects are applicable for funding under ARC Priority Goal 3, Strategic Objective 3.	\$250,000	Potential resource *
Economic Development Administration	Provides funding to support economic development, job creation and attract private investment in distressed areas.	\$3,000,000	Potential resource *
HUD Community Development Block Grant	Provides assistance in revitalizing neighborhoods, expanding affordable housing and economic opportunities, providing infrastructure and improving community facilities and services.	\$500,000	Potential resource *
Neighborhood Stabilization Program	Provides assistance to cities, counties and housing non-profit organizations to acquire and redevelop foreclosed properties.	\$1,000,000	Potential resource
USDA Rural Development	Provides funding for small businesses and operates over 30 financial assistance programs for rural communities and nonprofits.	\$250,000	Potential resource
LCADD Revolving Loan Fund	Provides low interest loans to businesses in the LCADD service areas.	\$25,000 per job created	Potential resource

* Applications will be submitted next funding cycle for former coal mine property, site 3.

LCADD has a long, successful history of leveraging funds for community development projects from the above-named sources. Recent examples of the LCADD's successful leveraging to achieve revitalization goals include the Adair County and Green County senior center projects in which CDBG funding of \$500,000 each was secured to renovate existing buildings into senior centers. Another example is the Russell County Neighborhood Stabilization Project in which LCADD assisted the Russell County Fiscal Court in obtaining \$1 million in Neighborhood Stabilization Program funds to purchase and redevelop a foreclosed motel into emergency shelter and transitional housing.

3. Community Engagement and Partnerships

a. Engaging the Community

i. Community Involvement Plan

LCADD is aware that since this will be the first Brownfields grant in the region, significant community education and outreach will be necessary before meaningful community

involvement can be expected. The LCADD will conduct educational presentations about the Brownfield program at meetings for the general public and meetings of partner community organizations. Promotional brochures will be distributed to public libraries, extension offices, health departments, courthouses, and partner organizations.

Attending BAC meetings will be the primary means of community involvement. Representatives from partner community organizations and citizen members will serve on the BAC. LCADD will continue outreach efforts to encourage community participation. All people, regardless of race, income, age or disability, will be given equal access to the decision-making process. All BAC meetings will be open to the public and will include an opportunity for questions or comments. Written comments may be submitted by mail or e-mail. The meetings will be held alternately between Monticello and Stearns in ADA-accessible facilities and publicized by newspaper, radio, website, and social media. BAC members or citizens can also participate via conference call. The target areas' population is more than 98% English-speaking, but a translator will be provided if the need arises. Illiteracy will be addressed by using radio announcements, which will also accommodate the visually impaired.

ii. Communicating Progress

LCADD will announce the grant award to the community through a press release in both target counties' local newspapers. The grant work plan and final budget will be posted on the LCADD website and hard copies will be available at the counties' public libraries to ensure access to those who do not have internet service. The public will be notified of the local educational meetings and BAC meetings through local newspapers, radio, LCADD's website and social media. Use of these media should appeal to all age groups. The target area's population is predominantly English speaking, but a translator will be provided if needed. Illiteracy will be addressed by using radio announcements. Direct e-mails will be sent to BAC members, partner organizations and any other interested party requesting notification. Sign-in sheets will be used at all meetings to increase our contact information database of interested parties. LCADD will communicate progress at major project milestones, including: 1) work plan approval; 2) site inventory completion; 3) completion of Phase I ESAs; 4) completion of Phase II ESAs; and 5) at project conclusion. These progress reports, prepared in non-technical language, will be sent to those on our contact list, libraries, health departments, and courthouses, and posted on the LCADD's website. The quarterly and annual reports prepared for USEPA will be provided to the BAC, partner organizations and the LCADD Executive Committee.

b. Partnerships with Government Agencies

i. Local/State/Tribal Environmental Authority

An effective partnership with the Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection (KDEP) will be key to the successful implementation of the grant. Herb Petitjean, Brownfields Program Coordinator, with KDEP has provided a letter of support for LCADD's grant application. KDEP has provided assistance to LCADD's efforts by providing staff members with Brownfields Program training, grant writing workshops and guidance regarding Targeted Brownfields Assessment Grants. Additionally, KDEP has agreed to attend some BAC meetings. KDEP and USEPA will be provided all plans, reports, and files for each project, and will approve all proposed scopes of work.

ii. Other Governmental Partnerships

LCADD maintains a close partnership with the target areas' Chambers of Commerce and county judge-executives who will serve on the Brownfields Advisory Committee (BAC). Ms.

Whitney Chesnut, Executive Director of Cumberland Valley Area Development District, has successfully managed several Brownfields grants in neighboring counties and has offered her assistance as a source of practical experience. The environmental director for the Lake Cumberland District Health Department agreed to send a representative, Jonathan Die, to serve on the BAC. LCADD has developed good working relationships with state and federal departments, including Kentucky Department for Local Government, Kentucky Division of Water, USDA Rural Development Authority, and Economic Development Administration, which will be especially important for brownfield redevelopment projects.

c. Partnerships with Community Organizations

i. Community Organization Descriptions & Roles

LCADD has the committed support of community organizations located in the target areas. Partner organizations will remain active throughout the duration of the grant. These organizations are a foundation that will be built upon through continued community outreach. Partner organizations and their committed roles are as follows:

Organization	Description / Purpose	Role
McCreary County Heritage Foundation	A non-profit organization dedicated to preserve and revitalize the historic Stearns community	-Provide meeting and office space -Serve on BAC -Assist with site identification -Assist with brownfield education and public outreach
McCreary County Tourist Commission	An organization tasked with the promotion of tourism in McCreary County	-Serve on BAC -Assist with site identification -Assist with brownfield education and public outreach
Monticello-Wayne County Chamber of Commerce	An organization of businesses and community leaders working to improve Wayne County's economic vitality	-Serve on BAC -Assist with site identification -Assist with brownfield education and public outreach
Monticello Woman's Club	A Wayne County grassroots women's club which organizes various civic improvement projects	-Serve on BAC -Assist with site identification -Assist with brownfield education and public outreach

ii. Letters of Commitment

Letters of commitment from community organizations are provided in Attachment D.

d. Partnerships with Workforce Development Programs

Alane Mills, Cumberland Workforce Director, has provided a letter of commitment which is attached. The Cumberland Workforce Development Areas (CDWA) will assist interested job seekers in obtaining the appropriate training and certification (often received through the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences Training Programs) to conduct assessments for the presence of contaminants, such as asbestos and lead-based paint and, eventually, to prepare remediation plans for the removal of such contaminants. CWDA, working with Kentucky Career Center, will assist in locating and training workers to clean-up and renovate the brownfield properties. They will also assist companies that locate in the revitalized properties with any workforce needs. The LCADD will encourage hiring local residents and will

follow all applicable USEPA policies to seek out Minority Owned, Women Owned and Disadvantaged Business Enterprises.

4. Project Benefits

a. Welfare, Environmental, and Public Health Benefits

The environmental benefits include 12 Phase I ESAs and 6 Phase II ESAs conducted to determine the lateral and vertical extent of contamination. Contamination of the prioritized sites listed on page 2 includes petroleum hydrocarbons, VOCs, asbestos, lead and mold. Underground storage tanks may be removed from some petroleum sites as part of the assessment process. Assessment leading to clean-up will result in improved air, soil, and surface and groundwater quality. Abatement of contaminants will provide clean, useable commercial properties to attract new businesses. Greenspace will be preserved by the reuse of existing developed property.

Residents, including sensitive populations, cannot avoid frequent contaminate exposure from the priority sites which are located in the downtown cores and near residential areas. Removal of contaminants will reduce the associated health effects, such as asthma, cancer, and low birth weights, of which the target areas has disproportionately high rates.

Removal of dilapidated properties will reduce blight, safety hazards and havens of drug activity from the community. Jobs resulting from brownfield redevelopment will reduce unemployment and poverty, and improve the quality of life for areas residents. Increased opportunities will offer hope to the disenfranchised and alternatives to drug use and crime.

Job creation resulting in increased employment and income will produce several welfare, environmental and public health benefits which are currently cost prohibitive. Residents will be able to afford proper sanitary waste disposal, and obtain reliable transportation enabling access to healthy food, secondary education and better health care. Redevelopment plans to convert brownfields into additional senior housing and a commercial community kitchen will ease welfare concerns in the target area.

Outcomes include safer, healthier communities, cleaner land and waterways, lower incidences of disease, and job creation corresponding to lowered poverty rates. Access increased to senior housing, healthy food, and medical care.

b. Economic and Community Benefits

Redevelopment of vacant industrial and commercial properties will lead to new investment in target communities. For every dollar spent on brownfield redevelopment, more than \$17 is leveraged. Job creation, increased employment and income will enable residents to enjoy a better quality of life and circulate more money in the local economy.

The subsequent increase in payroll and property taxes enable the target communities to improve their services and infrastructure. Redevelopment of brownfield properties increase neighboring property values as well. Based on the USEPA's historical numbers for the Brownfields Program, property values around redeveloped brownfields generally increase between two and three percent. Removal of blight will create a more scenic environment and help bring additional tourism revenue to the target areas.

In some cases, a non-commercial redevelopment plan may be pursued. For example, the commercial community kitchen, senior housing and senior center projects mentioned in the Redevelopment Strategy section may not create a large number of jobs, but will offer other quality-of-life benefits to these communities.

Outcomes: 1) increase the local tax base; 2) create new full-time jobs at redeveloped sites; 3) increase use of existing infrastructure; 4) reuse developed property and preserve green

space; 5) identify and reduce risks to human health and the environment; 6) leverage tax incentives for redeveloping historic properties; 7) cleanup petroleum sites by the incidental removal of underground storage tanks during assessment and receiving no-further-action letters from the KDEP; and 8) make acreage ready for reuse by determining that no cleanup is needed.

5. Programmatic Capability and Past Performance

a. Audit Findings

LCADD has an extensive history of managing state and federal funds and has not received any adverse audit findings.

b. Programmatic Capability

LCADD was formed in 1969. Its governing Board of Directors is comprised of local elected officials and citizen members. LCADD employs a staff of 90 planners, administrators, case managers and support personnel. Within the agency, numerous contracts have been and are presently being executed. In addition to the agency-wide Single Audit, each program is monitored by its funding source. The high frequency of repeat requests for assistance from counties, cities, industrial authorities, water districts and other organizations indicates the professionalism and quality of work provided by the LCADD staff.

The Community and Economic Development Department provides project planning, technical assistance, grant application preparation and administrative services to units of local government in its 10-county service area. These services are also available to non-profit organizations and private businesses creating jobs in the area. LCADD employs six certified Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Administrators. During the previous year, the Community and Economic Development Department managed 27 existing projects, valued at \$58,782,464, and prepared 31 applications, valued at \$8,233,820.

Chari Bennett will be the primary grant administrator for the Brownfields Assessment Grant. She is a certified CDBG Administrator, has a Bachelor of Arts degree and has been employed at LCADD since 1995. Ms. Bennett will be supervised by Judy Keltner, the department director. Mrs. Keltner has been employed with LCADD since 2000, holds a Bachelor of Science degree, and is a certified CDBG Administrator and a certified Economic Development Finance Professional. Ms. Keltner will monitor the key activities and will be available to fill in or assign other staff if the need arises. In addition to staff, LCADD will procure a qualified environmental consultant experienced in USEPA Brownfields grants to provide the expertise and resources needed to successfully complete the project.

LCADD's existing fiscal internal control procedures will be followed in the management of USEPA funds. The Finance Department successfully manages an annual budget of over \$6,000,000 with no adverse audit findings. LCADD has both an Employee Dishonest Bond and Fidelity Bond.

c. Measuring Environmental Results: Anticipated Outputs/Outcomes

Tracking will be made by preparing and submitting quarterly progress reports to the USEPA project officer. All sites will be entered into the ACRES database prior to submitting the quarterly report. Measures for determining progress will include: number of assessments initiated, number of cleanups initiated, number of RLF loans or subgrants issued, and number of assessments completed. The grantee will progressively increase the number of properties assessed, properties cleaned up, acres made ready for reuse, jobs created, and funds leveraged during the performance period.

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

* 1. Type of Submission:

- ☐ Preapplication
☒ Application
☐ Changed/Corrected Application

* 2. Type of Application:

- ☒ New
☐ Continuation
☐ Revision

* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s):

* Other (Specify):

* 3. Date Received:

11/10/2017

4. Applicant Identifier:

5a. Federal Entity Identifier:

5b. Federal Award Identifier:

State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State:

7. State Application Identifier:

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

* a. Legal Name:

Lake Cumberland Area Development District

* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN):

61-0701749

* c. Organizational DUNS:

1551987160000

d. Address:

* Street1:

P. O. Box 1570

Street2:

* City:

Russell Springs

County/Parish:

* State:

KY: Kentucky

Province:

* Country:

USA: UNITED STATES

* Zip / Postal Code:

42642-1570

e. Organizational Unit:

Department Name:

Division Name:

f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:

Prefix:

* First Name:

Judy

Middle Name:

* Last Name:

Keltner

Suffix:

Title:

Organizational Affiliation:

* Telephone Number:

270-866-4200

Fax Number:

* Email:

Judy@lcadd.org

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

* 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:

E: Regional Organization

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify):

* 10. Name of Federal Agency:

Environmental Protection Agency

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

66.818

CFDA Title:

Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements

* 12. Funding Opportunity Number:

EPA-OLEM-OBLR-17-07

* Title:

FY18 GUIDELINES FOR BROWNFIELDS ASSESSMENT GRANTS

13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:

Lake Cumberland Area Development District \$300,000 Community-Wide USEPA Brownfields Assessment Grant Application for Petroleum and Hazardous Substances

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments

Delete Attachments

View Attachments

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424**16. Congressional Districts Of:*** a. Applicant * b. Program/Project

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

17. Proposed Project:* a. Start Date: * b. End Date: **18. Estimated Funding (\$):**

* a. Federal	<input type="text" value="300,000.00"/>
* b. Applicant	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* c. State	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* d. Local	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* e. Other	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* f. Program Income	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* g. TOTAL	<input type="text" value="300,000.00"/>

*** 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**

- ☐ a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on .
- ☒ b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.
- ☐ c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

*** 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)**☐ Yes ☒ No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)**

☒ ** I AGREE

** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

Authorized Representative:

Prefix: * First Name:

Middle Name:

* Last Name:

Suffix:

* Title: * Telephone Number: Fax Number: * Email: * Signature of Authorized Representative: * Date Signed: